

PUF

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit; and, in such cases,
Men's natures wrangle with inferior things,
'T' though great ones are their object. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
His beard they ſing'd off with brand of fire,
And ever as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair. *Shakeſp.*
The nobleſt blood of Africk
Runs in my veins, a purer ſtream than thine;
For, though derived from the fame ſource, thy current
Is puddl'd and deſil'd with tyranny. *Dryden.*
PU'DDLY. *adj.* [from puddle.] Muddy; dirty; miry.
Limy, or thick puddly water killeth them. *Carew.*
PU'DDOCK or PURROCK. *n. ſ.* [for paddock or parrock.] A provin-
cial word for a ſmall incloſure. *Diſt.*
PU'DENCY. *n. ſ.* [pudens, Lat.] Modeſty; ſhamefacedneſs.
A pudency ſo roſy, the ſweet view on't
Might well have warm'd old Saturn. *Shakeſp.*
PU'DICITY. *n. ſ.* [pudicitia, Fr. from pudicitia, Lat.] Modeſty;
chafſtity. *Diſt.*
PU'EFLOW. *n. ſ.* A partner.
This carnal cur
Preys on the iſſue of his mother's body;
And makes her puſſellow with others moan. *Shakeſp.*
PU'ERILE. *adj.* [puerile, Fr. puerilis, Lat.] Childiſh; boyiſh.
I looked upon the manſion with a veneration mixt with a
pleaſure, that repreſented her to me in thoſe puerile amuſe-
ments. *Pope.*
PU'ERILITY. *n. ſ.* [puerilitas, Fr. from puerilitas, Lat.] Child-
iſhneſs; boyiſhneſs.
A reſerve of puerility not ſhaken off from ſchool. *Brown.*
Some men imagining themſelves poſſeſſed with a divine
fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which are only puerili-
ties. *Dryden's Duſſejoy.*
PU'ET. *n. ſ.* A kind of water fowl.
Among the fiſt fort are coots, fanderlings and pueets. *Car.*
The fiſh have enemies enough; as otters, the cormorant
and the pueet. *Walton's Angler.*
PUFF. *n. ſ.* [puff, Dutch, a blaſt which ſwells the cheeks.]
1. A quick blaſt with the mouth.
In garret vile, he with a warming puff
Regales chill'd fingers. *Philips.*
2. A ſmall blaſt of wind.
The Roſemary, in the days of Henry VII. with a ſudden
puff of wind ſtooped her ſide, and took in water at her ports
in ſuch abundance, as that ſhe inſtantly ſunk. *Raleigh.*
The naked breathleſs body lies,
To every puff of wind a ſlave,
At the beck of every wave,
That once perhaps was fair, rich, ſtout and wiſe. *Flatman.*
A puff of wind blows off cap and wig. *L'Eſtrange.*
There fierce winds o'er duſky vallies blow,
Whoſe every puff bears empty ſhades away. *Dryden.*
With one fierce puff he blows the leaves away,
Expos'd the ſelf-diſcover'd infant lay. *Dryden.*
3. A muſhroom.
Any thing light and porous: as, puff poſte.
5. Something to ſprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainſworth.*
To PUFF. *v. u.* [to puff, Dutch.]
1. To ſwell the cheeks with wind.
2. To blow with a quick blaſt.
Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy South puffing with wind and rain. *Shakeſp.*
Diſtinction with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakeſp.*
3. To blow with ſcornfulneſs.
Some puff at theſe inſtances, as being ſuch as were under
a different æconomy of religion, and conſequently not di-
rectly pertinent to ours. *South's Sermons.*
It is really to deſy heaven, to puff at damnation, and bid
omnipotence do its work. *South.*
4. To breathe thick and hard.
Selfſhown ſlamins
Do prefs among the popular throats, and puff
To win a vulgar ſtation. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
The aiſ comes back again, puffing and blowing, from the
chafe. *L'Eſtrange.*
A true ſon of the church
Cam' puffing with his greaſy bald-pate choir,
And ſumbling o'er his beads. *Dryden.*
5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agita-
tion.
More unconſtant than the wind, who woes
Ev'n now the frozen boſom of the North,
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South. *Shakeſp.*
Then came brave glory puffing by
In filks that whiffled, who but he?
He ſcarce allow'd me half an eye. *Herbert.*
6. To ſwell with the wind.
A new coal is not to be caſt on the fire, till the detona-
tion be quite ended; unleſs the puffing matter blow the coal
out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

PUI

To PUFF. *v. a.*
1. To ſwell as with wind.
Let him fall by his own greatneſs,
And puff him up with glory, till it ſwell
And break him. *Denham's Soſpy.*
Plattering of others, and boaſting of ourſelves, may be
referred to lying; the one to pleaſe others, and puff them up
with ſelf-conceit; the other to gain more honour than is due
to ourſelves. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. To drive or agitate with blaſts of wind.
I have ſeen the cannon,
When it has blown his ranks into the air,
And from his arm puff'd his own brother. *Shakeſp.*
Have I not heard the ſea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar chaled with ſweat?
Th' unerring ſun by certain ſigns declares,
When the South projects a ſtormy day,
And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*
Why muſt the winds all hold their tongue?
If they a little breath ſhould raiſe,
Would that have ſpoil'd the poet's ſong,
Or puff'd away the monarch's praiſe?
I have been endeavouring very buſily to raiſe a friendſhip,
which the fiſt breath of any ill-natured by-ſtander could
puff away. *Pope.*
3. To drive with a blaſt of breath ſcornfully.
When the dances in the wind,
And ſhakes her wings, and will not ſtay,
I puff the prostitute away;
The little or the much ſhe gave is quietly reſign'd. *Dryd.*
4. To ſwell or blow up with praiſe.
The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels of juſti-
fication, being truly paraſiti curia, in puffing a court up beyond
her bounds for their own advantage. *Bacon.*
5. To ſwell or elate with pride.
His look like a cockcomb up puff'd with pride. *Tuſſer.*
This army, led by a tender prince,
Whoſe ſpirit with divine ambition puff'd,
Makes mouths at the inviſible event. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
Think not of men above that which is written, that no
one of you be puff'd up one againſt another. *1 Cor. iv. 6.*
Your anceſtors, who puff your mind with pride,
Did not your honour, but their own advance. *Dryden.*
Who ſtands faſt; tell me, is it he
That ſpreads and ſwells in puff'd poſterity?
The Phœacians were ſo puff'd up with their conſtant foli-
city, that they thought nothing impoſſible. *Brown.*
PU'FFER. *n. ſ.* [from puff.] One that puffs.
PU'FFIN. *n. ſ.* [puffin, Italian.]
1. A water fowl.
Among the fiſt fort, we reckon the dipchick, murre,
creyfers, curlews and puffins. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
2. A kind of fiſh.
3. A kind of fungus filled with duſt.
PU'FFINGAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of apple. *Ainſworth.*
PU'FFINGLY. *adv.* [from puffing.]
1. Tumidly; with ſwell.
2. With ſhortneſs of breath.
PU'FFY. *adj.* [from puff.]
1. Windy; flatulent.
Emphyſema is a light puff'y tumour, eaſily yielding to the
preſſure of your fingers, and ariſeth again in the infant you
take them off. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
2. Tumid; turgid.
An unjudicious poet, who aims at loſtineſs, runs eaſily
into the ſwelling puff'y ſtile, becauſe it looks like greatneſs. *Dryden.*
PU'G. *n. ſ.* [piza, Saxon, a girl. Skimmer.] A kind name of a
monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.
Upon ſetting him down, and calling him pug, I found him
to be her favourite monkey. *Aldiſon's Spectator.*
PU'GGERED. *adj.* [perhaps for pucker'd.] Crowded; compli-
cated. I never found this word in any other paſſage.
Nor are we to cavil at the red pugg'd attire of the turkey,
and the long excreſcency that hangs down over his bill, when
he ſwells with pride. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*
PUGH. *interj.* [corrupted from puff, or borrowed from the ſound.]
A word of contempt.
PU'GIL. *n. ſ.* [pugille, Fr.] What is taken up between the
thumb and two fiſt fingers.
Take violets, and inſuſe a good pugil of them in a quart
of vinegar. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
PUGNA'CIOUS. *adj.* [pugnax, Lat.] Inclination to fight; quar-
relſome; fighting.
PUGNA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from pugnax, Lat.] Quarrelſomeſneſs;
inclination to fight.
PU'ISNE. *adj.* [puis nê, French.] It is commonly ſpoken and
written puis. See PUNY.
1. Young; younger; later in time.
When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant, a puisne
judge, who hath approved himſelf deſerving, ſhould be pre-
ferred. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
He

PUL

If he undergo any alteration, it muſt be in time, or of a
puſine date to eternity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
2. Petty; inconfiderable; ſmall.
A puſine tilter, that ſpurs his horſe but one ſide, breaks his
ſtaff like a noble goole. *Shakeſp. As You Like it.*
PU'ISSANCE. *n. ſ.* [puiffance, Fr.] Power; ſtrength; force.
The chariots were drawn not by the ſtrength of horſes,
but by the puiffance of men. *Destruction of Troy.*
Grandfures, babies and old women;
Or path, or not arriv'd to, pith and puiffance. *Shakeſp.*
Look with forehead bold and big enough
Upon the pow'r and puiffance of the king. *Shakeſp.*
Our puiffance is our own; our own right hand
Shall teach us theſe high deeds. *Milton.*
PU'ISSANT. *adj.* [puiffant, Fr.] Powerful; ſtrong; forcible.
The queen is coming with a puiffant hoſt. *Shakeſp.*
Told the moſt piteous tale of Lear
That ever ear receiv'd; which in recounting
His grief grew puiffant, and the ſtrings of life
Began to crack. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
For piety renew'd and puiffant decds. *Milton.*
The climate of Syria, the far diſtance from the ſtrength of
Chriſtendom, and the near neighbourhood of thoſe that were
moſt puiffant among the Mahometans, cauſed that famous en-
terpriſe, after a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite
abandoned. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
PU'ISSANTLY. *adv.* [from puiffant.] Powerfully; forcibly.
PUKE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] Vomit; medicine
cauſing vomit.
To PUKE. *v. u.* To ſpew; to vomit.
The infant
Mewling and puking in the nurſe's arms. *Shakeſp.*
PU'KER. *n. ſ.* [from puke.] Medicine cauſing a vomit.
The puker rue,
The ſweeter ſaffraſas are added too. *Garth.*
PU'LCRITUDE. *n. ſ.* [pulchritudo, Lat.] Beauty; grace;
handſomeſneſs; quality oppoſite to deformity.
Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals, wherein
there is an approved pulchritude. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Pulchritude is conveyed by the outward ſenſes unto the ſoul,
but a more intellectual faculty is that which reliſhes it. *More.*
By their virtuous behaviour they compenſate the hardneſs
of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their ſouls make
up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*
That there is a great pulchritude and comelineſs of propor-
tion in the leaves, flowers and fruits of plants, is atteſted by
the general verdict of mankind. *Ray on the Creation.*
To PULE. *v. u.* [pauler, Fr.]
1. To cry like a chicken.
Let the ſongs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or
pulings; let the muſick likewiſe be ſharp and loud. *Bacon.*
2. To whine; to cry; to whimper.
To ſpeak puling like a beggar at Hallomaſs. *Shakeſp.*
To have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender,
To anſwer, I'll not wed. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Weak puling things unable to ſuſtain
Their ſhare of labour, and their bread to gain. *Dryden.*
When ice covered the water, the child bathed his legs; a
nd when he began this cuſtom, was puling and tender. *Lodge.*
This puling whining harlot rules his reaſon,
And prompts his zeal for Edward's baſtard brood. *Rome.*
PU'LUCK. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
PUL'COSE. *adj.* [puliceſus, puler, Latin.] Abounding with
fleas. *Diſt.*
PU'LOL. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
To PULL. *v. a.* [pullian, Saxon.]
1. To draw violently towards one.
What they ſeem to offer us with the one hand, the ſame
with the other they pull back. *Hooker.*
He put forth his hand, and pulled the dove in. *Gen. viii. 9.*
His hand which he put forth dried up, ſo that he could not
pull it in again. *1 Kings xiii. 4.*
Pull them out like ſheep for the ſlaughter, and prepare them
for the day of ſlaughter. *Jer. vii. 11.*
They pulled away the ſhoulder and ſtopped their ears. *Zech.*
Ill fortune never cruſhed that man, whom good fortune
deceiv'd not; I therefore have counſell'd my friends to place
all things ſhe gave them ſo, as the might take them from
them, not pull them. *Benj. Jonſon's Diſcovery.*
2. To draw forcibly.
He was not ſo deſirous of wars, as without juſt cauſe of
his own to pull them upon him. *Hayward.*
A boy came in great hurry to pull off my boots. *Swift.*
3. To pluck; to gather.
When bounteous Autumn rears his head,
He joys to pull the ripen'd pear.
Flax pulled in the bloom, will be whiter and ſtronger than
if let ſtand till the ſeed is ripe. *Mortimer.*
4. To tear; to rend.
He hath turn'd aſide my ways, and pulled me in pieces;
he hath made me deſolate. *Lam. iii. 2.*

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Ye pull off the robe with the garment from them that paſſ
by ſecurely. *Mic. ii. 8.*
I rent my cloaths, and pulled off the hair from off my
head. *Eſdr. viii. 71.*
5. To PULL down. To ſubvert; to demolish.
Although it was judg'd in form of a ſtatute, that he ſhould
be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate confiscated, and his houſes
pulled down, yet his caſe even then had no great blot of ig-
nomy. *Bacon.*
In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is far eaſier to
pull down than build up; for that ſtructure, which was above
ten ſummers a building, and that by no mean artiſts, was
deſtroyed in a moment. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*
When God is ſaid to build or pull down, 'tis not to be un-
derſtood of an houſe; God builds and unbuidls worlds. *Burn.*
6. To PULL down. To degrade.
He begs the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel,
To raiſe the wretched, and pull down the proud. *Reſcom.*
What title has this queen but lawleſs force?
And force muſt pull her down. *Dryden.*
7. To PULL up. To extirpate; to eradicate.
What cenſure, doubting thus of innate principles, I may
deſerve from men, who will be apt to call it pulling up the old
foundations of knowledge, I cannot tell; I perſuade myſelf,
that the way I have purſued, being conformable to truth, lays
theſe foundations ſurer. *Lodge.*
PULL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of pulling; pluck.
This wrefling pull between Corineus and Gogmagog is
reported to have befallen at Dover. *Carew.*
Duke of Gloſter, ſcarce himſelf,
That bears ſo ſtrew'd a maim; two pulls at once;
His lady baniſh'd, and a limb lopt off. *Shakeſp.*
I awak'd with a violent pull upon the ring, which was
faſtened at the top of my box. *Gulliver's Travels.*
PU'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from pull.] One that pulls.
Shameleſs Warwick, peace?
Proud ſetter up and puller down of kings. *Shakeſp.*
PU'LLER. *n. ſ.* [pullain, old Fr.] Poultry. *Bailey.*
PU'LLER. *n. ſ.* [poulet, Fr.] A young hen.
Brew me a pottle of ſack finely.
—With eggs, Sir?
—Simple of itſelf; I'll no pullet ſperm in my brewage. *Sha.*
I felt a hard tumour on the right ſide, the ſignals of a
pullet's egg. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
They died not becauſe the pullets would not ſeed, but be-
cauſe the devil foreſaw their death, he contriv'd that gar-
ment in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PU'LLY. *n. ſ.* [pouliè, Fr.] A ſmall wheel turning on a pivot,
with a furrow on its outſide in which a rope runs.
Nine hundred of the ſtrongeſt men were employed to draw
up theſe cords by many pulleys faſtened on the poles, and, in
three hours, I was raiſed and ſlung into the engine. *Gulliver.*
Here pulleys make the pond'rous oak aſcend. *Gay.*
To PULLULATE. *v. u.* [pullulus, Lat. pulluler, Fr.] To ger-
minate; to bud.
PU'LMONARY. *adj.* [from pulmo, Lat.] Belonging to the
lungs.
The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but ſmall
in reſpect of that of the heart. *Arbutnot.*
Cold air, by its immediate contact with the ſurface of the
lungs, is capable of producing deſluxions upon the lungs, ul-
cerations, and all ſorts of pulmonick conſumptions. *Arbutnot.*
PU'LMONARY. *n. ſ.* [pulmonaire, Fr.] The herb lungwort. *Ainſ.*
PU'LMONICK. *adj.* [pulmo, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.
An ulcer of the lungs may be a cauſe of pulmonick conſump-
tion, or conſumption of the lungs. *Harvey.*
PULP. *n. ſ.* [pulpa, Lat. pulpe, Fr.]
1. Any ſoft maſs.
The jaw bones have no marrow ſeever'd, but a little ſnip
of marrow diſſolv'd. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
2. The ſoft part of fruit; the part of fruit diſtinct from the ſeeds
and rind.
The favoury pulp they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirſted, ſcoop the brimming ſtream. *Milton.*
Beſides this uſe of the pulp or pericarpium for the guard of
the ſeeds, it ſerves alſo by a ſecondary intention for the ſulte-
nance of man and other animals. *Ray.*
The grub
Oft unbefur'd invades the vital core,
Pernicious tenant, and her ſecret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Ceaſeleſs. *Philips.*
PU'LPIT. *n. ſ.* [pulpitum, Lat. pulpiter, Fr.]
1. A place raiſed on high, where a ſpeaker ſtands.
Produce his body to the market-place,
And in the pulpit, as becomes a friend,
Speak in the order of his funeral. *Shakeſp. Julius Ceſar.*
2. The higher deſk in the church where the ſermon is pro-
nounced; diſtinct from the lower deſk where prayers are read.
We ſee on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded,
yet it ought not to be an argument againſt the arts, any more
than the impieties of the pulpit in the late rebellion. *Dryden.*
Sir